A H ~~Lou~~ Gromble

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1864. NO. 139.

BY J. L PENNINGTON & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to The Progress:

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There being connected with the Progress establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, April 21.—The *Herald* of the 18th has been received. Nothing important from the army of the Potomac.

All trace of the storm has passed away. Weather bright and beautiful.

Moseby made another raid Saturday, on Fairfax Station, captured a train and burnt 20 wagons and carried off the horses.

Dispatches from Chattanooga on Saturday say that all is quiet.

Deserters from the Confederate army say that Hardee's corps is going to Virginia.

Two men were killed and seven wounded on the *Minnesota*. Among the former was Lieut. Wilder, Executive officer.

CAIRO, Aprill 17.—Forrest abandoned Fort Pillow, leaving it a perfect wreck. The main body left the Fort Friday morning, going North. Forrest's Headquarters are believed to be at Jackson. Officers at Memphis are greatly exercised at the Fort Pillow massacre.

The soldiers threaten to show Forrest's men no quarter hereafter.

Wirt Adams drove the Yankees from the Big Black a week ago and took many prisoners.

The Steamer *Golden Gate* was taken possession of on the night of the 12th, fifteen miles above Memphis. The guerillas robbed boat and passengers and crew of every thing. The Duvall's Bluff Section is overrun with gurillas. All boats approaching are fired into. On the 11th four hundred Texan Cavalry attacked a Camp of Unionists at Roseville, in Arkansas, but were repulsed. Mr. Nixon, State representative from Franklin, Arkansas, has been murdered and the representative from Arkansas county kidnapped.

The gunboat *Chenengo*, exploded her boiler at the Brooklyn navy yard last Friday. The boat is a total loss. Thirty-five persons were injured, twenty-two of whom are dead.

The past week has been one of extraordinary excitement in New York financial circles. At a sale of gold on Saturday $53,000 sold at 173½. The *Herald* says the time for the great closing crisis has not yet arrived. Until it does, let us be calm as possible, and prepare our nerves for the crash that these small events merely foreshadow.

The Capture of Plymouth.

GOLDSBOROUGH, April 21.—The Train is just up from Tarborough, and reports that Plymouth has been captured by Gen. Hoke.

Twenty-five hundred prisoners were captured—one half negroes, besides the sinking of two gunboats. Our loss reported at two hundred and fifty killed and wounded.

Banks Again Whipped.

MOBILE, April 20.—Western dispatches report that a battle occurred at Mansfield, La. on the 8th, and that Banks was defeated with a loss of 8,000 men. Gen. Smith captured thirty-five guns, two hundred wagons, and two thousand prisoners. The Federals admit a defeat. Gen, Mouton and Polignac (Confederate) were severely wounded.

Steele is surrounded on the Little Missouri, awaiting reinforcements.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

MOBILE, April 20.—Col. Powers, with 200 men, dashed into Port Hudson on the 7th and captured one gun and eighteen prisoners. The Yankees admit a loss of ninety. Powers' loss was three wounded.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, April 21.—A Fleet of gunboats appeared yesterday in the Rappahannock River, twelve miles below Tappahannock. A dredging apparatus was sent in advance, searching for torpedoes.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, April 21.—An official dispatch from Gen. Hoke, dated Plymouth, 20th, says I have stormed and carried this place, capturing one brigade of sixteen hundred men, and a quantity of stores and twenty five pices artillery.

From Georgia.

DALTON, April 20.—It is generally believed that the enemy is concentrating his force at Ringgold and Cleaveland, and that before long warm work may be expected. His lines have been rigidly guarded recently and but little is known of his movements.

The weather is clear and pleasant once more, and the troops are in good condition.

Election Returns.

LEXINGTON, April 21.—The vote at the Lexington box stands—Leach 140, Foster 103, Ramsay 4. Cotton Grove—Ramsay 2, Foster 68, Leach none. Thomasville, at 3 o'clock Foster 60, Leach 30. These are the only precincts heard from.

OUR FOREIGN DIPLOMACY.

The Yankee papers are rejoicing over a statement made in the English Press, that Mr. Slidell, our Commissioner, solicited an interview with the Emperor Maximilian, whilst in Paris, which was civilly but most decidedly refused. The Richmond Press, doubts this statement, because it comes through the Yankees; but it does not appear to have originated with the Yankess; and is so entirely consistent with the uniform course of our foreign policy, that we do not doubt it.

When the President of the Confederate States determined to give no power to our Commissioners to European nations, to negotiate commercial treaties advantageously to them, and the potency of cotton failed to secure our recognition, there was but one course for us to pursue, required alike by dignity and interest—our Commissioners should forthwith have been recalled. The Charleston *Mercury* proposed and advocated this policy.

But a contrary policy was pursued. Our Commissioners were kept hanging around the back stairs of the Ministers of these nations. The indignity with which Mr. Mason was treated by Earl Russell, at length, under his remonstrances, induced the suspension of his passive functions to great Britain. He is still, however, kept floating about between Paris and London. Where Mr. Mason or Mr. Rost are, we presume, Mr. Benjamin knows. Mr. Slidell, we learn, is still in Paris; but to what useful purpose, the treatment of Maximilian shows. It is clear he avoids contact with Mr. Slidell, as if he had the itch or small pox. He will no more be caught talking with him, than with a thief or beggar. We pity Mr. Slidell. He is a gentleman and a man of high honor and ability. He is the victim of his situation.

And is Maximilian doing anything more than supporting his imperial Patron? He is not yet seated on his throne. Too weak himself, he rests on French bayonets to maintain himself upon it. The mongrel people he is to rule, have been twice conquered by but ten thousand men—once by the United States, and then by France. Is it expedient for him to have, or even to appear to have, any sympathy, or concert, or alliance with a people who are so conscious of their weakness or unworthiness, as to lie at the gate of every Court in Europe—disgusting Lazarus's. He takes them to be, what their diplomacy declares them to be and snubs them with a "*noli me tangere*." If, on the contrary, our diplomacy had been such as our power and dignity required—independent, if not defiant of Europe—with three hundred thousand men in the field, clothed with the halo of fifty victories, still vindicating our independence after three years of triumphant resistance—looming up amongst the nations of the world—self, reliant, fearless, great and free—Maximilian could never have insulted us, and might have sought our alliance.—*Charleston Mercury*.

From the Richmond Whig.]

MILITARY NECESSITY.

Since the war, the Charleston *Mercury* says a new element has been introduced into the free governments on both sides of the Potomac. The Yankees, under the United States Constitution, had enthroned, as the grand absorbent and tyrant of their system of government, "the general welfare!" This was in the days of their immaturity, when the Southern sun quickened into life various impediments to their growth and progress. This "general welfare" was their device mainly for robbing the South. It set up banks. It built Yankee breakwaters. It cleaned out harbors and rivers. It gave them our territories. It annihilated States, and made them Counties or Districts. In fact, made them our masters. But "general welfare" is no where since the war. Its vocation is gone with our departure from their clutches; and is dead and buried. But a new power has arisen, braver and stronger, and purer (since it comes not out of the Constitution). That power is military necessity! No more refined sophistries about the Constitution. No more reliance on Chief Justice Marshall or the great expounder of the Constitution!—"Military necessity!" strides over and tramples down all Constitution. At the very opening of the war it seized editors of newspapers and put them into prisons. Seward rings his little bell and forthwith some luckless wretch was seized in his bed, or taken out of his field, and marched off with bayonets behind him, to some secure fortress. It made paper money a legal tender. It arrested the members of the Legislature of Maryland and dispersed it. It put the judicial authorities of the States and of the United States at defiance, and when Chief Justice Taney and Judge Dunlap ventured to issue writs of *habeas corpus* to liberate its victims, it laughed at them.—It coolly abolished the whole Constitution of the United States, and, by a law of Congress, made Lincoln a despot.

Now, all moralists teach us that evils is catching. It was impossible to see what "military necessisy" had accomplished on the other side of the Potomac, without a longing being raised on our side, to taste of its sweets. Presently, there were heard whispers in the wind that military necessity required that the Executive should be, on this side the Potomac, as strong as he was on the other. The military resources of the Confederacy should be concentrated under one head; and how can this be done, with a Congress to supervise and question? Congress was a nuisance, and should be treated accordingly, by having its laws contemptuously vetoed, until it became conviently submissive. It must know, that it had a master, like Lincoln's Congress. And is it not plain, that "military necessity" requires no limit to its getting men or money? Why should it not build railroads? The Constitution says no! Does it? A fig for the Constitution. And you want it to protect those who criticise and blame the Government! *Habeas corpus!* Has not Lincoln kicked it on the other side of the Potomac, and why should it exist on this? "Military necessity requires that every man who cannot hold his tongue should be put in jail. Are not the greater part of the people in the army? And is not the army a despotism? Why should those not in the army fare better, and not have a despotism also over them? Of course, we must have a despotism, and "military necessity" is just the thing to accomplish it. Lincoln says, and so do we, that after the war is over, and "military necessity" no longer exists, the Constitution may get up. That's liberal. That's patriotic! and only one fit for the discipline of Adjutant General Cooper's lately organized Military Courts would object to it.

Gen. Evans was thrown from a buggy, in Charleston, some days ago and his skull badly injured. His physicians fear he will not recover.

Five hundred and twenty-three Yankees captured by Gen. Forrest, at Union City, arrived at Mobile on the 12th.

Mr. Editor—We authorize you to announce Col. W. H. A. SPEER, of the 28th N. C. T., a candidate at the next election to be held on the 1st Thursday in August next, to represent the people of the counties of Yadkin, Surry, Alleghany, Ash and Watauga, in the Senate in the next Legislature of North Carolina. We take pleasure in stating if he is elected he will serve us; that he was no Original Secessionist, but when his good old State called for men to defend her, he obeyed the call, entered the service as a private in July, '61, and has been in nearly all the great battles of the army of Northern Virginia, where he has acquitted himself with honor to himself and State. We hope he will get the undivided support of all good men.

Respectfully,
April 21-d6tw2t MANY CITIZENS.

We are authorized to announce Lieut. E. H. RAY, of the 47th N. C. Regiment, for the office of Sheriff of Wake County, at the ensuing election in August next. April 21-d6twtd.

To the People of North-Carolina.—In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North-Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

My principles and views, as a Conservative "after the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been.—They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by haranguing them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and firmly to the polls and vote for the men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected I will do every thing in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North-Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace.

March 4 td W. W. HOLDEN.

Hillsboro' Recorder, Salem Press, Greensborough Patriot, and Henderson Times will please copy till day of election, and forward accounts.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, April 22.

APPLES—Green	$[illegible]@30
Dried	$30
BACON—Hog round	$5 00
BEEF	$2 25
BEESWAX	$4
BEANS	$30
BUTTER	$8 00
CANDLES—Tallow	$6
" Wax—By the box	$6
" Adamantine	$8
" Sperm	None.
CORN—per Barrel, very scarce	$175
CHICKENS	$[illegible] 00
COFFEE	$16@20
DUCKS	$3
EGGS	$3 00
FLOUR—	$[illegible]
FODDER—per hundred	$10@12
FEATHERS	$5
FLAXSEED	$8
GEESE	$8
HIDES—Dry	$5
" Green	$2 00
HAY—Per hundred	$10
LARD	$6 00
MOLASSES	$40
MEAL—	$40 00
NAILS—Scarce	$3 00
OATS—Per hundred	$10
" Cleaned	$8 bu
PORK	None.
POTATOES—Sweet	$15
" Irish	$15
PEAS—Ground	$20
" Stock	$30
" White Table	$30
RAGS	15c
RICE	$1 50
RYE	$20
SALT—	$40 00
SUGAR—Brown	$12
" Coffee	$15
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$3 50
WHEAT	$15

WILMINGTON MARKET.

April 20, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE—The market continues to be poorly supplied, and prices rule high. We quote on beef at $3 50 to $4 50 per lb. for net meat.

BEESWAX—Sells from carts at $4 00 per lb.

BACON—Scarcely any coming in, and none on market. We quote from carts at $5 00 to $5 50 per lb. for hog round.

BUTTER—Sells at $12 to $15 per lb.

CORN—Very little on market. We quote at $18 to $20 per bushel.

CORN MEAL—Sells from the granaries in the small way at $20 per bushel.

COTTON—Sells at $1 80 to $2 00 cents per lb.

EGGS—Sell from carts at $4 00 to $5 00 per dozen.

FLOUR—Scarcely any coming in, and the market is nearly bare, with a fair demand. We quote small sales at $275 to $300 per bbl for superfine and family.

HIDES—Green, $2 00 to $2 50, and dry $4 50 per lb.

LEATHER—Sole, $13 to $15 00, and Upper, $13 50 to 15 per lb.

LARD—Sells by the bbl at $6 00 per lb.

MOLASSES—Retails at $18 to $20 per gallon.

NAILS—By the keg, $2 to $2 25 per lb.

POULTRY—Chickens, $12 to $15.

POTATOES—Sweet, $25 to $30, and Irish, $25 to $30 per bushel.

PORK—A few small lots of fresh have been brought in and sold from carts at $5 50 per lb.

PEA NUTS—$20 to $25 per bushel.

RICE—Clean, 1 25 cents per lb by the cask.

SALT—The market has ruled very dull for the past week, and only retail sales have been made. We quote Sound made at $25 to $30 per bushel.

SUGAR—By the bbl $9 to $10 00 per lb.

SHEETING—Fayetteville factory, $4 75 to $5 00 per yard by the bale.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—$8 per gallon.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET,

TUESDAY, April 19.

This report is only intended to apply to the day of its date. Prices, in many instances, fluctuate daily, and it is therefore impossible to give an accurate report except from day to day.

BACON	$4 50
BEEF, retail	$1 25
BEESWAX	$2 75
BUTTER	$5@6 00
CORN	$30
COTTON	$2 00
COTTON YARNS	$20@50 00
COFFEE	$15 00@20
EGGS	$2 50
FLOUR	$220@240
IRON, Swede	$3 50@5
LEATHER	$15@20 00
LARD	$3 00
NAILS	$5 00
PORK	$2 50
PEAS	$30
RYE	$25
SUGAR	$15 00
SPIRITS TURPENTINE	$3@3 25
SHEETING, 4-4	$3 50@5 00
SALT	$40 00
TALLOW	$2 75

FOR SALE,

A GOOD NURSE AND HOUSE GIRL—AGED eleven years, well grown and smart (one of fourteen children of her mother) a fine chance for a profitable investment of Confedrate money to any person desirous of raising a valuable family of negroes. Enquire at the Progress Office. April 21-eod1w

GOLD COIN.

A SMALL LOT OF GOLD COIN FOR SALE. APply at
April 21-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE AT NEWBERN.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES TAX OF FIVE PER cent. on the Capital Stock will be paid by the Bank, Shareholders will therefore not give in or pay this particular Tax.

You are also notified that the REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of this Corporation will be held in this place on the 10th day of MAY, being the 2d, Tuesday. A full attendance is earnestly requested, either in person or by proxy. "No President, Cashier, Director, Agent or Clerk, can vote as proxy for another."

J. A. GUION, Cashier.
Company Shops, March 29, 1864. April 4-1m
Charlotte Bulletin copy for same time, and forward accounts to advertiser.

WANTED.

10,000 POUNDS OF SHEET IRON IN SHEETS or scraps, not less than 1½ inches by four. Also a lot of Hoop iron, Rivets, size from 1 to 1½ pounds. Persons wishing to buy the wood works of two or four horse wagons, or the timbers and boxes for same, would do well to call on the subscriber.

March 29-4w G. A. LACK.
Confederate copy 4 weeks.

TO RENT,

A HOUSE IN MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS county, N. C., 8 miles Southeast from Concord and at the N. C. Railroad, containing 8 rooms 20x20 and 2 rooms 20x20 feet; a good fire-place to each room. Double brick Kitchen and other out-buildings.

For further particulars apply to MATHIAS BARRIER in Mount Pleasant, or to ALFRED SMITH, Whiteville, N. C. Feb. 18-tf

NOTICE.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO THE GENeral Assembly, at its ensuing meeting in May, for a charter for the Stonewall Exporting and Importing Company. March 31-3tawtd

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTian Association of Richmond respectfully, but earnestly submit to the benevolent and the patriotic throughout the Confederate States, an appeal in behalf of the Soldiers' Families in this city. Since the commencement of the war Richmond has been a refuge for those who have been driven from their homes by our ruthless enemies. Thousands of helpless women and children, not from the devastated counties of Virginia alone, but from nearly every State of the Confederacy, have sought an asylum in our midst. Our citizens have been appealed to in numberless instances to relieve the sick and wounded soldiers, to furnish shoes and clothing for soldiers in the field and hospital, and to afford food and shelter for their suffering families, and nobly have they, in the great majority of instances, responded to every appeal.

The supplies of provisions in the city at this time are so reduced, and the difficulties of obtaining others by ordinary means so numerous and great that the funds contributed for the relief of the poor can accomplish but little in purchasing the necessaries of life.

In a written report from the clothing bureau it appears that there are more than three thousand females in this city who are seeking employment from the government in vain, and that those who obtain work are not fully employed. The wages received for their work will not enable these poor women to procure a sufficiency of the plainest food for themselves and children. Without assistance, then, from the city and country generally many instances of actual starvation must have occurred. Our City Council has made most liberal appropriations for the purchase of supplies, both for gratuitous distribution and for sale at cost; but the agents employed for the purpose have not been able to procure the quantity of provisions required.

Under these circumstances we feel that it is our duty to appeal to our fellow-citizens throughout the Confederate States to forward without delay contributions of money and supplies to the army Committee of this Association. Since the commencement of the war this Committee has labored zealously and faithfully for the temporal and spiritual welfare of our soldiers and their families, and for the success of our glorious cause. Let these soldiers not be discouraged now, upon the eve of our severest, and, as we trust, our last and most glorious campaign, for want of the generous sympathy and support of their friends at home.

Shipments made to Roger Martin, Superintendent, or Wm. P. Munford, Chairman of the Army Committee, will be promptly attended to. And in accordance with a special agreement made with the Superintendent of the Southern Express Company, all express charges will be paid by them at Richmond.

Contributions of money should also be sent to these gentlemen.

WM. WILLIS, Jr., President.
J. D. K. SLIGHT, Secretary.

Southern papers requested to copy.
April 21-d6tw1t

"SMITH & BARROW'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE."

THE FIRST NUMBER OF THIS MAGAZINE WILL be issued on the 25th of April. Every number will comprise 96 pages of reading matter and will contain, in a due proportion,

ORIGINAL AND SELECTED ARTICLES—

The original articles from the pens of our best writers—the selected articles, reproductions from the latest English Magazines received. The Proprietors, believing that selections from those old favorites of the English periodical Press—now shut off from the general reader by the blockade—which, before the war, were generally circulated throughout the South, cannot be otherwise than welcomed by the reader, have thought it proper, during the continuance of the blockade, to incorporate, in a limited degree, this eclectic feature in the Magazine. By means of the arrangements that they have made, they hope to be enabled to reflect, in the pages of "Smith & Barrow's Monthly Magazize," the most interesting features of the latest English periodicals.

The Magazine will embrace, in its scope,

TALES, POETRY,
SKETCHES OF LIFE AND MANNERS,
OFFICIAL ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE,
INSTRUCTIVE MISCELLANY,
AND
ARTICLES ON POLITICAL ECONOMY.

The Proprietors would call particular attention to the "Army and Navy" department of the Magazine. Intelligence will be given monthly, under this head, of the latest Promotions, (for special gallantry and otherwise), Changes, &c., in the Regular and Volunteer Military and Naval Service of the Confederate States.

This information will be official, and will be obtained from the Records of the Office of the Adjutant and Inspector General.

All articles in the Magazine, not credited to other Periodicals, will be Original.

The Contents of the First Number of "Smith & Barrow's Monthly Magazine" will be as follows:

An Opening Address; The Currency; Woman's Truth; A Peep Through the Blockade; The Unreal, and Its Mysteries; Attempts at Hexameters, (Alfred Tennyson, Cornhill Magazine); A Plea for Monuments; "Mrs. Archie," (Cornhill Magazine); The Genius of Thackeray; Marie Antoinette's Necklace, (The Spectator;) Curiosities of Fashion in the Matter of Dress, (London Society Magazine); Official Army and Navy Intelligence.

THE TERMS OF THE MAGAZINE will be as follows:

For single number,	$2 00
Subscription for three months,	5 00
" " six months,	10 00
" " twelve months,	20 00

Agents and booksellers furnished at the usual rate of discount.

All orders should be addressed to

SMITH & BARROW,
Publishers and Proprietors,
April 12-3tawt25A Richmond, Va.

NEW GARDEN BOARDING SCHOOL.

THE 54TH SESSION OF NEW GARDEN BOARDING School will commence on the 23d of the 5th month (May) next, and continue 20 weeks.

Board and tuition $60 per session. For those studying Latin and Greek, $5 more payable in specie, or flour at $6 per barrel, bacon at 15 cents per pound or corn at $1 per bushel. Other produce in proportion, or this may be paid by the equivalent in other money.

The Boys' school will be in charge of Nereus Mendenhall. The girls school in charge of Mary E. Harris.

John Carter and his wife Achsa Carter, Superintendents.
Post Office at New Garden, Guilford county, N. C.
4th month, 20, 1864. d6tw5t*

Quartermaster's Department,
RALEIGH, April 19th, 1864.

THIS DEPARTMENT HAS RECENTLY RECEIVed another supply of Cotton Cards for distribution upon the same terms as before.

The quota for each county will be double the quantity first distributed. Agents will make their arrangements accordingly. H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M.

April 20-d&w3t

All papers in the State will please copy three times and forward bills to this office.

ATTENTION!

BLANK WARRANTS, LAND DEEDS, MARRIAGE Licenses, County and Superior Court Writs and other Blanks for sale at the Standard Office.

—ALSO—

Job Printing promptly, neatly and accurately executed.
March 12-d&wtf

NOTICE.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO THE GENeral Assembly, at its ensuing meeting in May, for a charter for the Stonewall Exporting and Importing Company. March 31-3tawtd

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $[illegible] the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.

ADVERTISING RATES.

[illegible]

One day	[illegible]	One week	$18 00
Two days	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 00
Three days	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 00
Four days	[illegible]	[illegible]	72 00
Five days	[illegible]	Two months	[illegible] 00

Fifty [illegible]

PROGRESS ALMANAC FOR 1864.

	S	M	T	W	T	F	S		S	M	T	W	T	F	S
JAN'Y.						1	2	JULY.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31								31						
FEB'Y.		1	2	3	4	5	6	AUGUST.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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	28	29							28	29	30	31			
MARCH.			1	2	3	4	5	SEPT'R.					1	2	3
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	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	27	28	29	30	31				25	26	27	28	29	30	
APRIL.						1	2	OCTO'R.							1
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									30	31					
MAY.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	NOV'R.			1	2	3	4	5
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JUNE.				1	2	3	4	DEC'R.					1	2	3
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	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	26	27	28	29	30				25	26	27	28	29	30	31

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor.
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake, do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A. Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice; William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W F Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge, Johnston; J M Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President ex officio, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Govern'r Vance, President ex officio, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren and J H Flanner, of New Hanover; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent [illegible] Asylum for

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $6,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Col James Chesnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus R Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga, Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasure. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brigadier A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Tidball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J D Bree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C, Clerk.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Longee and S. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward—[illegible], J. J. Overby and [illegible].

J. J. Christophers is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—J. J. Betts, Chief—[illegible], Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J L Pennington, City Printer.

E. G. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

[illegible]

DAILY PROGRESS

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1864

Destructive Meeting in Burke.

Over a month ago we received letters from Burke assuring us that Mr. Holden would sweep that county by a very large majority, in fact such are the tidings that reach us from all the Western counties; and the fact that the *Destructives* are begining to hold meetings to recommend Gov. Vance and pledge themselves to support him confirms the truth of our advices.

A meeting has just been held in Burke at which Gov. Vance was nominated for re-election, President Davis was complimented, and the "last man and last dollar" pledged for the prosecution of the war. Not a word was said about negotiations for peace or a desire to close the war by other means than the sword.

The resolutions were reported by Hon. W. W. Avery, who also addressed the meeting. He is the same W. W. Avery that led the North Carolina bolters at the Charleston Convention, and did as much as any other man in the South to the extent of his ability and influence, to break up the old government and bring on the present war. While Gov. Vance was in Washington pleading for Union and peace, Mr. Avery was at Charleston, with Yancey, Butler and others concocting plans to break up the great National Democratic party, which plans being successful, resulted in precipitating the present war with all its horrors, losses, privations and suffering upon the people. Now the question is, has Governor Vance got on Avery's platform, or has Avery got on Gov. Vance's. Mr. Avery violently opposed Vance when he run as "Holden's candidate."

We do not recognize the name of a single prominent Conservative of Burke in the meeting;—all Destructives and of course a Destructive affair. Mr. Avery is for fighting without efforts to negotiate, but he has not been to the war nor is it likely he will go; in fact we believe that Butler is about the only one of the Charleston bolters that has entered the field on either side. Whether Mr. Avery is a Confederate office-holder or not we are not apprised, but we know that most of the "last man and last dollar" gentry of this section are.

Conservatives of Western North Carolina, can you vote and act with gentlemen who misrepresented you at Charleston, and who now urge on a war they have shown no disposition to help fight? When in 1862 you supported Gov. Vance, as "Holden's candidate," Mr. Avery, Spelman, Robinson, Fulton, Bragg and others denounced you as disloyal for casting the vote; can you now turn round and vote with these gentlemen simply because Gov. Vance has fallen into their hands? Mr. Holden holds to the same opinions and advocates the same principles now that he did in 1862, and in voting for him for Governor you support a Conservative man, who will, if elected stand by you and your rights and uphold and defend the dignity of the old North State. You cannot vindicate yourselves as Conservatives by voting with such politicians as Mr. Avery and others who are now supporting Governor Vance.

We have do doubt but Burke county will be found all right in August.

From Eastern North Carolina--Glorious Victory.

So far from Gen. Hoke being killed, as the rumor of Wednesday had it, he and Commander Cooke have taken Plymouth with 2500 prisoners, steamers, stores, &c. Through the kindness of Col. Barnes, aid to the Governor, we are permitted to lay the following dispatch before our readers. The dispatch was received here about 2 o'clock, p. m., yesterday:

ROCKY MOUNT, April 21.—The land and water attack upon Plymouth, under Gen. Hoke and Commander Cooke, has been a complete success. Twenty-five hundred prisoners and twenty pieces of ordnance have been taken, and two gunboats sunk, besides one small steamer, and stores and supplies of all kinds captured.

Of course the dispatch was addressed to Gov. Vance, but we copied it just as we found it on a slip furnished by the kindness of Col. Barnes, who will please accept our thanks for the courtesy.

All honor to Gen. Hoke and the brave men of his command for this signal victory, the first achieved on North Carolina soil since our struggle for independence commenced. We have no particulars but suppose our loss must have been considerable, as it was understood that Plymouth was strongly fortified.

We hope to have other and further news before going to press.

Alamance County.

We publish the proceedings of a meeting in Alamance inviting Governor Vance to address them and pledging themselves to support him. We cheerfully comply with the request made of us, but we are at a loss to know why it was made, for it was a *Destructive* and not a Conservative meeting. A few gentlemen of Alamance who voted with the Conservatives in the last election for Governor have fused with the *Destructives*, who will now attempt to carry the county by the supposed popularity of Gov. Vance's name. But we are assured that they will not succeed, for intelligent gentlemen tell us that Holden Conservatives will be run and elected to the Legislature.

Lt.-Gen. Holmes.

We learn from a gentleman connected with the Adjutant-General's office that Lt.-Gen. Holmes, recently on duty in Arkansas, has been assigned to duty in this State with his headquarters at Raleigh. He is to command the Reserved Forces of the State—that is those between 17 and 18 and 45 and 50. We suppose General Holmes will be here in a day or two.

Can't our benevolent Association go into the fish business? We see the Supply Association of Petersburg furnish shad at the market every day, and sell them at from two to three dollars each. *We* and others of the poor of this city would like to have some at the same price.

The forces recently on a negro stealing raid on the South side of James river and between the Blackwater and Suffolk have gone back to Norfolk and Fortress Monroe, and [illegible] remains [illegible]

News from Eastern Carolina.

There is no kind of doubt we suppose about the capture of Plymouth by Gen. Hoke. We have but little in the way of detail, but the dispatch from Rocky Mount to the Executive office and the Press dispatch from Goldsboro [illegible] the fact, while the Press dispatch puts down our loss at 250 killed and wounded, and as the result of the victory we have 2500 prisoners (one half negroes) and a steamboat, stores, &c. Besides two gunboats were sunk. The loss of the killed and wounded on the enemy's side not stated.

This is a glorious victory and we hope it will be followed up by the capture of Washington and Newbern. Once in our possession, with the experience of the past, we might be able to hold all these places, protect the people of that section and secure to the Confederacy immense supplies in the way of provisions. We sincerely trust there is a brighter day ahead for Eastern North Carolina.

The Charleston *Mercury* and other papers still hold up Charles Henry Foster as a "North Carolina Traitor." We again tell the *Mercury* and others who delight to connect Foster with North Carolina that he is a New England Yankee, and only came to this State in time to publish a Breckinridge paper in the village of Murfreesboro in 1860. North Carolina does not own Foster and never did. True, he was petted during the campaign of 1860 by the same class of men that bolted with Butler at Charleston, but the great mass of the people of the State never knew him.

Three weeks have now elapsed since the old currency was consigned to the furnace and the new was put upon the market, but have prices been changed? Not at all, if we except a slight upward tendency. Provisions, clothing and all articles of prime necessity are gradually and steadily advancing, and we doubt not but they will continue to do so as long as the war lasts, unless the quantity of production can be largely increased.

We hope the ladies attached to the Treasury Department, now being removed to Columbia, S. C., are not fond of beef, for we see it sells for $5 a pound in that market. Surely this is a good season for those who can live on love, poetry and flowers. Columbia is better than Raleigh, however, for we have no beef here at any price.

The Taking of Fort Pillow.

The capture of Fort Pillow by Gen. Forrest is one of the most brilliant achievements of the war. The following official dispatch was received at the War Department on Tuesday:

DEMOPOLIS, April 19, 1864.

"The following dispatch has just been received from General Forrest, dated Jackson, Tennessee, April 16:

L. POLK, Lieutenant-General.

"*L. Polk Lieutenant General:*

"I attacked Fort Pillow on the morning of the 12th instant, with a part of Bell's and McCulloch's brigades, under Brigadier-General J. R. Chalmers. After a short fight we drove the enemy, seven hundred strong, into the fort under cover of their gunboats, and demanded a surrender, which was denied by Major L. W. Booth, commanding United States forces. I stormed the fort, and after a contest of thirty minutes, captured the entire garrison, killing five hundred, and taking one hundred horses and a large amount of quartermaster's stores. The officers in the fort were all killed, including Major Booth. I sustained a loss of twenty killed and sixty wounded.—Among the wounded is the gallant Lieutenant-Colonel William M. Reid, whilst leading the Fifth Mississippi. Over one hundred citizens, who had fled to the fort from conscription, ran into the river and were drowned. The Confederate flag now floats over the fort.

"A. B. FORREST, Major-General."

For the Progress.]

Public Meeting in Alamance County.

At a large meeting of the citizens of Alamance county, held in Graham, on the 16th April, on motion, Samuel White, Esq., was called to the Chair and J. G. Dickey, Esq., was appointed Secretary.

R. Y. McAden, Esq., introduced the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, the time is near at hand when the people of North Carolina will be called upon to select a Governor: Therefore be it

Resolved by the people of Alamance county, without distinction of parties, that we recognize in our present Governor, Z. B. Vance, both a statesman and patriot; and that we will cheerfully support him for our next Governor, believing him to be true, both to the State and Confederate governments.

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to request Gov. Vance to visit Alamance and address the people at his earliest convenience.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the *Observer*, *Progress*, *Patriot* and *Confederate* with a request for publication.

The following Committee was appointed to correspond with Gov. Vance; R. Y. McAden, A. H. Boyd and Dr. D. A. Montgomery.

SAM'L WHITE, *Ch'm.*

J. G. DICKEY, *Sec'y.*

For the Progress.]

MR. EDITOR:—It was not my intention when I wrote my other article to draw forth from any one whatever, anything in anyway, much less to get into a controversy with any one. It is with this view, now, that I reply to the article over the signature of "6th N. C. Cavalry." The first object worthy of notice is this: "Give credence to the malignant slander that this 'Simon' would perpetrate on an innocent people." Now does he think that he knows the people of Rutherford? Certainly he does not. Farther, he wants honest people to believe that voting for W. W. Holden would be a crime. Again, "the people of Rutherford are eminently conservative." So they are. Not only eminently so, but true Conservatives of the right sort of grit. Men that never turn, and who will vote for W. W. Holden for Governor if they vote at all. The correspondent in reply to "Simon" does not reply to all, but kicks before he is spurred and gets scared before he is *hurt*. He says that he blushes for "Simon." Now it is a wonder that he has that much pity for a Holden man. I can pity him after the first Thursday in August. The writer from the "6th N. C. Cavalry," will know after the first Thursday in August who it is that would slander an innocent people. It is no use for me to enter into a detail of what Gov. Vance has done and what he has not done. If I was to do so, this fellow who replies to "Simon" could not understand it. I will leave it for the first Thursday in August to decide between us as to which is right. Any further extension of this controversy will not be replied to by me. Enough to say I am a *Holden* man, out and out, and independent of the world, and so is the majority of Old Rutherford.

SIMON.

Alfred [illegible], member of the Alabama Legislature from [illegible] county, has gone to the [illegible]

NORTHERN NEWS.

We have already given details to the 16th by telegraph. The [illegible] Forrest and others of our forces are giving [illegible] a lively time in Kentucky. The Baltimore *Gazette* of the 16th gives the following:

FROM WESTERN KENTUCKY.

On Wednesday morning last, General Buford, in command of a Confederate force, appeared before Fort Halleck, at Columbus, Ky., and demanded its surrender, but allowed a respite of [illegible] hours in which to remove the women and children. The latter were sent to Cairo, and in the meanwhile, two steamers arrived at Columbus from the lower Mississippi with three thousand veterans, on their way home on furlough. These were landed, and it was believed would enable the commandant at Fort Halleck to make good his defence of that post. Whether he was able to do so, or was obliged to capitulate, is left by the telegram in doubt. The information on this point is singularly vague.

We are told that the steamer Olive Branch subsequently reached Cairo, and represented that there was fighting during the entire day; that when she passed the latter place there was a cessation of hostilities, and that negotiations were pending, as a flag of truce was flying.

After the steamer had passed up the river, the report states that fighting was resumed, and that the Federal flag was seen to come down, but in spite of this apparent confirmation of the surrender, it was believed that the flag was simply shot away, as there seemed to be efforts to raise it again.

From Paducah, we learn that the Confederates have again possession of that place, and yesterday (15th) renewed the attack on the Federal forces stationed there. Col. Hicks, in command of the fort, had been summoned to surrender, but declined to accede to the demand.

THE CAPTURE OF FORT PILLOW.

A telegram, dated Cairo, April 14, gives the following version of the capture of Fort Pillow, 60 miles above Memphis:

Forrest, with 6,000 men, attacked Fort Pillow Tuesday morning. Soon after the attack, Forrest sent a flag of truce demanding a surrender of the fort and garrison, meanwhile disposing his forces so as to gain an advantage. The flag of truce was refused, and the fighting was resumed. Afterwards a second flag came in, which was also refused. At 3 o'clock, the rebels came in swarms, compelling our surrender. Immediately ensued a scene which utterly baffles description. The incarnate fiends commenced an indiscriminate butchery of whites and blacks, including both colors previously wounded. The colored soldiers becoming demoralized rushed to the rear, their white officers having thrown down their arms. Both whites and blacks were then bayonetted, shot or sabred. Out of the garrison of six hundred only two hundred remained alive. Six guns were captured by the rebels and carried away.

From the Fayetteville Carolinian.

THE SECOND CONGRESS.

This body is to assemble in the ensuing month. Much is expected of it. Will it come up to the full expectation of the people? Will it right the many wrongs that the last Congress has been guilty of? These are all questions in which the people are deeply interested. A great responsibility rests upon them. A greater responsibility than that which was assumed by the past Congress. Much has gone astray under the mismanagement of their predecessors. This has all to be righted. They assume a weighty responsibility in this. If anything goes astray it will be attributed to the "ins." The "outs" will have the privilege of doing this. But the "ins" will have one advantage—they have lights now on the shoals upon which the late Congress made shipwreck.

There is a striking resemblance between the late Congress and a stage lion which is described in Addison's *Spectator*. A description is given of a person who acted the part of a lion on the stage of those days. The lion's part was represented by a person of a tasty, choleric temper, who overdid his part, and for this he was discarded. Addison says that "it is really believed that had he been brought upon the stage another time he would certainly have done mischief." Besides, it was objected against this lion "that he reared himself so high upon his hind paws, and walked in so erect a posture, that he looked more like an old man than a lion."

We most certainly believe that had the last Congress not been discarded, and had they appeared upon the stage one more time, that the little mischief which has been left unaccomplished would at this time be finished. The last part of Addison's description of the lion is particularly applicable to that body. They assumed the character of the lion, the lord of the forest, in the defence of our country, but, in fact, their wild and reckless legislation has revealed them to the "old men." Their measures, rather than strengthening the cause, have weakened it—rather than improving what was already bad they have made things worse. Prices had gone to such a pitch that the currency had to be tinkered with to bring them down, but instead of coming down they have gone away up yonder! The army had to be strengthened with men—everybody from 17 to 50 has been enrolled; the result, we fear, will be, that it will be weakened by hunger. When all these are taken away, who will feed the army and the people at home? Our people are in danger of losing their liberties by the vile horde that has been seeking to subjugate us—to secure our liberties from Yankee tyranny, we must have them taken from us—temporarily, of course (?) by our own dear Congress. That Congress was very long-headed; so much so that we have reason to doubt the sort of animal which wore the lion's skin. It must have been other than an old *man*.

The people await with deep anxiety the meeting of the next Congress. Something must be done—they are expected to do it.

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.—The Asheville *News* of the 14th, received yesterday, says:

"Considerable anxiety has been felt here for some days, produced by the movements of the disloyal men in the adjoining county of Madison. Col. Kirk, who holds, it is said, a Federal commission, has been receiving, so saith rumor, many recruits during two or three weeks last past. Our forces at Marshall, 20 miles below here, have been repeatedly fired upon, and on one occasion the pickets captured. The latest intelligence represents Kirk as threatening an attack, and a fight may occur at any hour.

"As the actual strength of Kirk's forces, we presume no correct estimate can be made. Since the falling back of Longstreet, he has had everything his own way from Marshall to the Tennessee line.

"P. S. Since the foregoing was put in type we learn that our forces have evacuated Marshall, falling back in this direction. Verily the tide of war is rolling to our very doors, but we hope soon to see it rolled back upon our invaders. Let all be patient, and they shall see what they shall see. We learn that a raid was made on Burnsville Sunday night, and about 100 guns and a quantity of provisions captured and carried away. No other particulars.

THE NEW YORK JOURNALS.—A correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, who recently spent a short time incog., at New York, gives the following as the status of the newspapers of that city:

A prominent feature of New York has always been its newspaper press. Before the war our people used to be familiar with the peculiarities of all the leading journals. They preserve still the same characteristics. The *Herald* is quite as ridiculous and bombastic as of old. A short time ago it was urging [illegible] for President. Suddenly it dropped Abraham and took up Gen. Grant. Now the only man to save the Yankees from ruin is this same Grant, while "Old Abe" is nothing but a "[illegible] joker," to use the *Herald's* refrain. Bennett goes in for whipping England and France off hand; but is willing to pardon the "rebels" if they will embrace the amnesty and would not object to the escape of "Jeff Davis," provided he crawls off quietly through Texas into Mexico. The *Tribune* has distinguished itself lately by coming out as an advocate of amalgamation. That reminds me that Rev. Dr. Tyng has declared lately in the pulpit that the negro is the superior of the white man. Greeley belongs to the anti-Lincoln faction of the Republican party and inclines towards Chase or Fremont. The *Times* is the official Lincoln organ. It is violent, vindictive and malicious in its [illegible]. The *World* belongs to the [illegible] Democracy [illegible] wrong. It is the vehicle of considerable high-sounding rhetoric. The *News* and *Day Book* are peace papers, even to the extent of recognizing the independence of the South. The *Journal of* [illegible] would advocate peace [illegible]. The *Post* is a malignant enemy of the South. It is [illegible] on the war question. The [illegible] supports the war [illegible] and wants [illegible] as slavery and opposes abolitionism, and is in a muddle generally. The old *Commercial Advertiser* is now conducted by Hurlbut, formerly of Charleston, and still later of the Richmond prisons. When our authorities arrested him, he was indignant that his devotion to the South should be questioned, but he goes for a "vigorous prosecution of the war" now. The *Courier and Enquirer* is dead. Its proprietor, Col. James Watson Webb, who wanted to head the Seventh Regiment and drive the rebels [illegible] Old Abe's Ambassador.

General John H. Morgan and a portion of his command are at Wytheville, Va., perfecting organization and preparing to take the field. Morgan will be heard from soon.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILL BE ISSUED TO-MORROW,

"THE MERCURY,"

Volume IV, No. 1.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

A PEEP AT A HAND—(Original.)

UPON THE RIVER—(Original.)

MAUD.

MIGHT HAVE BEEN—(Original.)

JEROME ELLIOT—(Original.)

A FAIRY'S FUNERAL.

A BROTHER'S LOVE.

BRILLIANT WOMEN.

THE PEACE OFFERING—(Original.)

JUST BEFORE DAWN—(Original.)

NON-INTERVENTION—(Illustrated.)

FAMILIAR PICTURES—(Original.)

LITERARY GOSSIP—(Editorial.)

WEEKLY RECORD—(Editorial.)

Together with other miscellaneous articles.

For sale at the Bookstores. Subscriptions received at the office of publication, one door south of POMEROY'S Bookstore, Fayetteville street. April 22-3t

NURSE WANTED.

A GOOD SERVANT IS WANTED TO ACT AS Child's Nurse, for which a good price will be paid. Apply immediately at PROGRESS OFFICE.

April 7-tf

Executive Department North Carolina.
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, April 14, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 9.

1. The following Extracts from General Orders from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, C. S. Army, Richmond, Va., concerning impressments, are published for the information of all concerned:

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, April 6, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 37.

1. The following Acts of Congress concerning "Impressments" and the instructions of the War Department respecting it, are published for the information and direction of all concerned:

SECTION 1. Whenever the exigencies of any army in the field are such as to make impressments of forage, articles of subsistence or other property absolutely necessary, then such impressments may be made by the officer or officers whose duty it is to furnish such forage, articles of subsistence or other property for such army. In cases where the owner of such property and the impressing officer cannot agree upon the value thereof, it shall be the duty of such impressing officer, upon an affidavit in writing of the owner of such property, or his agent, that such property was grown, raised or produced by said owner, or is held or has been purchased by him, not for sale or speculation, but for his own use or consumption, to cause the same to be ascertained and determined by the judgment of two loyal and disinterested citizens of the city, county, or parish in which such impressments may be made—one to be selected by the owner, one by the impressing officer; and in the event of their disagreement, these two shall choose an umpire of like qualifications, whose decisions shall be final. The persons thus selected, after taking an oath to appraise the property impressed fairly and impartially (which oath, as well as the affidavit provided for in this section, the impressing officer is hereby authorized to administer and certify,) shall proceed to assess just compensation for the property so impressed, whether the absolute ownership or the temporary use thereof only is required.

SEC. 2. That the officer or persons impressing property as aforesaid, shall, at the time of said taking, pay to the owner, his agent or attorney, the compensation fixed by said appraisers; and shall also give to the owner, or person controlling said property, a certificate over his official signature, specifying the battalion, regiment, brigade, division or corps to which he belongs, that said property is essential for the use of the army, could not be otherwise procured, and was taken through absolute necessity; setting forth the time and place, when and where taken, the amount of compensation fixed by said appraisers, and the sum, if any, paid for same. Said certificate shall be evidence for the owners, as well of taking of said property for the public use as the right of the owner to the amount of compensation fixed as aforesaid. And in case said officer or person taking said property shall have failed to pay the owner or his agent said compensation as hereinbefore required, then said owner shall be entitled to the speedy payment of the same by the proper disbursing officer; which, when so paid shall be in full satisfaction of all claim against the government of the Confederate States.

SEC. 3. Whenever the impressment provided for in the first section of this act shall, for any reason be impracticable at the time of said impressment, then and in that case the value of the property impressed shall be assessed as soon as possible by two loyal and disinterested citizens of the city, county or parish wherein the property was taken, chosen as follows: One by the owner, and one by the Commissary, Quartermaster General, or his Agent, who, in case of disagreement, shall choose a third citizen of like qualifications, as an umpire to decide the matters in dispute, who shall be sworn as aforesaid, who shall hear the proofs adduced by the parties as to the value of said property and assess a just compensation therefor, according to the testimony.

SEC. 4. That whenever the Secretary of War shall be of the opinion that it is necessary to take private property for public use, by reason of the impracticability of procuring the same by purchase, so as to accumulate necessary supplies for the army, or the good of the service, in any locality, he may, by a general order, through the proper subordinate officers, authorize such property to be taken for the public use; the compensation due the owner for the same to be determined and the value fixed as provided for in the first and second sections of this act.

SEC. 5. That it shall be the duty of the President, as early as practicable after the passage of this act, to appoint a commissioner in each State where property shall be taken for the public use, and request the Governor of such of the States in which the President shall appoint said commissioners, to appoint another commissioner, to act in conjunction with the commissioner appointed by the President, who shall receive the compensation of eight dollars per day, and ten cents per mile as mileage, to be paid by the Confederate government. Said commissioners shall constitute a board, whose duty it shall be to fix upon the prices to be paid by the government for all property impressed, or taken for the public use as aforesaid, so as to afford such compensation to the owners thereof. Said commissioners shall agree upon and publish a schedule of prices every two months, or oftener if they shall deem it proper; and in the event they shall not be able to agree in any matter confided to them in this act, they shall have power to appoint an umpire to decide the matter in dispute, whose decision shall be the decision of the board; and said umpire shall receive the same rate of compensation for the time he shall serve, allowed to said commissioners respectively: Provided, That said commissioners shall be residents of the State for which they shall be appointed; and if the Governor of any State shall refuse or neglect to appoint said commissioners within ten days after a request to do so by the President, then the President shall appoint both commissioners, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

SEC. 6. That all property impressed or taken for the public use as aforesaid, in the hands of any person other than those who have raised, grown or produced the same, or persons holding the same for their own use or consumption, and who shall make the affidavit as hereinbefore [illegible], shall be paid for according to the schedule of prices fixed by the commissioners as aforesaid. But if the officer impressing or taking the same for the public use [illegible], and the owner shall differ as to the quality of the articles or property impressed or taken as aforesaid, thereby making it fall within a higher or lower [illegible] within the schedule, then the owner or agent and the officer impressing or taking as aforesaid, may select each a loyal and disinterested citizen, [illegible] if approved by the officer impressing, shall be final; but if not approved, the impressing officer shall send the award to the commissioners of the State where the property is impressed, with his reasons for disapproving the same, and said commissioners may hear such proofs as the parties may respectively adduce, and their decisions shall be final: Provided, That the owner may receive the price offered by the impressing officer, without prejudice to his claim to receive the higher compensation.

SEC. 7. That the property necessary for the support of the owner and his family, and to carry on his ordinary agricultural and mechanical business, to be ascertained by the appraisers, to be appointed as provided in the first section of this act, under oath, shall not be taken or impressed for the public use; and when the impressing officer and the owner cannot agree as to the quantity of property necessary as aforesaid, then the decision of the said appraisers shall be binding on the officer and all other persons.

SEC. 8. Where property has been impressed for temporary use and is lost or destroyed, without the default of the owner, the government of the Confederate States shall pay a just compensation therefor; to be ascertained by appraisers appointed and qualified as provided in the first section of this act. If such property when returned has, in the opinion of the owner, been injured whilst in the public use, the amount of damage thereby sustained shall be determined in the manner described in the third section of this act, the officer returning the property, being authorized to act in behalf of the government; and upon such inquiry the certificate of the value of the property, when originally impressed, shall be received as prima facie evidence of the value thereof.

SEC. 9. * * * * *

SEC. 10. * * * * *

SEC. 11. That any commissioned or non-commissioned officer or private who shall violate the provisions of this act, shall be tried before the military court of the corps to which he is attached, on complaint made by the owner or the person; and on conviction, if an officer, he shall be cashiered and put into the ranks as a *private*; and if a non-commissioned officer or private, he shall suffer such punishment, not inconsistent with military law, as the court may direct.

II.—1. By the authority of the act of Congress aforesaid, the Secretary of War hereby recognizes impressments as a legal and operative mode of securing necessary supplies of subsistence, medical and quartermaster's stores for the armies of the Confederate States in the field, and to accumulate them in magazines, posts and depots, owing to the impracticability of procuring them by contract.

2. Impressments may be made under orders from Generals commanding armies, departments, corps, divisions, brigades, and by commanders of detached parties and posts, when a necessity arises; which orders may be executed by quartermasters, commissaries or medical purveyors and their subordinates, for their respective departments.

The Quartermaster General, Commissary General and Surgeon General may designate the officers and persons who may be competent to make impressments to accumulate supplies at posts and depots.

No officer or agent shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family, employees, slaves or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments.

5. Before any impressment of property shall take place the impressing officer or his agent shall make an offer addressed to the owner, his bailee or other agent, to purchase the property, describing the property he wishes to purchase, the price to be paid, and the mode of payment, whether in money or certificate, and stating that upon the refusal of the price offered, that compensation for the property will be made according to the act of Congress aforesaid for the regulation of impressments which notice shall bind the said property until the completion of the negotiation for the sale or appropriation thereof, so that there can be no removal or transfer of the same.

* * * * * * * * * *

6. That the property shall remain in the possession of the owner, his bailee or agent, and at his risk, during the pendency of the proceedings, for the ascertainment of the compensation, unless it shall be otherwise agreed to, or unless some urgent necessity shall require the possession of the property to be changed. In case of a change of possession, the Confederate States shall be regarded as the owner, and the property shall be held for their account and risk.

7. The impressing officer shall, at the date of the impressment, pay to the owner, his agent or attorney in fact, the compensation agreed upon, if it be practicable, but if he cannot do so he shall give a certificate according to the *second section of the act aforesaid*; which shall be paid upon presentation to the disbursing officer who shall be designated for that purpose.

8. * * * * *

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

ADJ'T AND INSPECTOR GENL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Dec. 10, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 161.

* * * * *

All officers and agents who have been or shall be empowered to make impressments shall conform to the provisions of this order, in respect to impressments hereafter to be made, and also in cases where the property may have been heretofore taken, and the price has not been fully adjusted.

1. In the event of the refusal of the price offered by the owner, his bailee or other agent, the impressing officer shall proceed to settle the compensation to be fixed according to the first section of the act, March 26, 1863, if the property impressed belongs to an owner who has grown, raised or produced the same, or who holds or has purchased the same for his own use or consumption; but if the property impressed has not been grown, raised or produced by the owner, nor been purchased for his own use or consumption, it shall be the duty of the impressing officer to offer the price fixed by the commissioners who may be appointed under the 5th section of the act of Congress of the 26th March, 1863, to regulate impressments; and if the owner shall object to receive the said price as not being a just compensation, it shall be the duty of the impressing officer to cause the value to be ascertained by the appointment of a board similar to that designated in the first section of the act aforesaid; that is, by the judgment of two loyal and disinterested citizens of the county or parish in which such impressments may be made, one to be selected by the owner and one by the impressing officer, and in the event of their disagreement, these two shall choose an umpire of like qualifications. The persons thus selected shall proceed to assess just compensation for the property so impressed, whether the absolute ownership, or the temporary use thereof only is required: Provided, however, if the impressing officer in any of the cases mentioned shall believe that the appraisement is fair or just, he shall endorse upon it his approval, and the property in the object impressed shall thereupon be vested in the Confederate States; but if he does not approve the appraisement as aforesaid, he shall endorse upon the appraisement his objection thereto, and deliver the same with a receipt for the property impressed to the owner, his bailee, agent or attorney, and as soon as practicable forward a copy of the receipt and appraisement, and his endorsement thereon to the Board of Appraisers, appointed by the President and Governor of the State, who shall revise the same and make a final valuation, so as to give just compensation for the property taken, which valuation shall be paid by the proper department for the use of which the property was taken on the certificate of the appraisers as provided in the *acts of Congress* on this subject.

By order.
(Signed)

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

II. The utter disregard on the part of the impressing officers or their agents in many parts of the State to the requirements of the foregoing orders compels the adoption of steps for their enforcement as a protection to the citizens. To this end it is made the duty of all Militia and Home Guard officers to arrest any officer or agent who in making impressments fails to comply with them in every particular; and they will also arrest any person who attempts to make impressments without proper authority. For this purpose they are hereby ordered to call out, when necessary, the whole force of their commands, and should this force be insufficient they will report the fact to this office immediately. Persons arrested under this order will be taken to the nearest camp or station of the Confederate troops and turned over to the commanding officer, with an attested statement of the misconduct charged, by the officer making the arrest, who shall at the same time forward a copy of said charges to this office.

By order of Gov. VANCE:

R. C. GATLIN,
Adjutant General.

April 22-d&w1t

All papers in the State copy once and send bills to Adjutant General's office.

DR. JOHN W. MAY,

LOCATED AT GROGANSVILLE, ROCKINGHAM County, N. C., will give special attention to the treatment of Fistula, Piles, Tumors, Diseases of the Womb, Spermatorrhœa, Ulcers, Nervous Debility, Secret Diseases and Scrofulous Affections. He has had a long experience and practice and has been uniformly successful in the treatment of such diseases. He can be consulted at home by letter, personally, and all communications strictly confidential.

April 22-w5t

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